

If you teach music, elocution, dancing, languages, art or physical culture, your income will increase in the proportion that your "outgo" for advertising increases.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,062.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

TO SUMMER WANDERERS.

Have the Courier-Journal forwarded to your mail address while on your vacation. Call at the office and leave your order, or telephone Circulation Department—Home or Main 276. If your subscription is a paid-up one, please state so.

The Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday. Indiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds. Tennessee—Partly cloudy Tuesday, possibly local showers; Wednesday fair.

THE LATEST.

Kentucky's output of coal during 1906 was nearly twice the total amount mined in the State in 1900, according to the report of the State Mining Department, filed with the Governor at Frankfort. The report also shows that the State leads the country in the production of spar and is coming to the front in barytes mining.

Brookport, Ill., was threatened with destruction by fire of incendiary origin, and the women and children of the town had to join with the men in fighting the flames with buckets of water, there being no water works. It is believed that a monomania is working in the town, with a passion for burning buildings.

It was formally announced at Chicago that the proposed merger of the Commercial National and the Continental Banks of this city has been abandoned. The directors of both institutions held the matter under advisement for several days, but finally came to the conclusion that a consolidation was not feasible.

The Missabe ore docks at West Duluth last month broke all former records for shipping iron ore, their total being 2,106,999 tons, making the amount shipped so far this year 4,094,786 tons. The Superior and the Two Harbors docks together have shipped a little more than this amount.

In the presence of a large assembly of teachers interested in English education at Worcester College, the vice chancellor of the university presented President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York, with an illuminated address, enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

Honduras is to remain neutral of any entanglements in Central American affairs, according to information received at Washington by Senator Ugarte, who was sent to Washington by Provisional President Davila to make an effort to secure recognition from the United States Government.

Todd county Democrats instructed delegates to go to South Union next Saturday, where a convention for the Ninth senatorial district was to be held, and vote for G. P. Wyatt for the nomination. The call has been rescinded and it is probable that no convention will be held.

The first meeting of the New York City division of the new Public Utilities Commission was held, for the purpose of organizing, and a general inspection of the several boards which had until yesterday held supervision over the various public utilities.

The First Kentucky Infantry reached Jamestown, Va., yesterday and at once went into camp. The regiment probably will participate in the celebration of West Virginia day, marching with the troops from that State in grand review.

John Temple Graves, in an interview at Lexington, says Roosevelt could carry Tennessee and Georgia, should he be nominated for the presidency again. Graves says the South will not insist on a Southern man for the Democratic nomination.

The Norwegian cruiser Harald Haarfagre, sent to represent the Government of King Haakon at the Jamestown Exposition, arrived yesterday, and exchanged salutes with Fort Monroe and the American warships now in the Roads.

The Rimlahue volcano, in Chili, the crater of which is now larger, is ejecting huge columns of boiling water, which, together with stones and ashes, has caused the death of fifteen Indian families and many head of cattle.

The Coats and Goodell Survey service reports that an earthquake was recorded at the Cheltenham, Md., observatory yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, 14 minutes and 53 seconds, and lasting one hour.

All fourth-class postmasters in Georgia have been granted leaves of absence, not exceeding five days, to attend the State League of Fourth-class Postmasters, to be held at Atlanta on August 17.

Ambassador Speck von Sternburg and Baroness Speck von Sternburg started yesterday for Bremen, whence they will sail for New York on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 100,000 ounces of silver for delivery at Denver at 67.33 cents per fine ounce.

GIVES LETTERS OF PINKERTONS

Defense Reads Copies of Records To Boise Jury.

Prosecution In Haywood Case Does Not Oppose.

Light Thrown On Espionage of the Mine Owners.

MANY SLEUTHS IN UNIONS.

Boise, Idaho, July 1.—Morris Friedman, the young Russian stenographer, who left the employ of the Pinkerton agency at Denver to write a book in which he published certain correspondence of the agency that passed through his hands, was again to-day the principal figure at the Steunenberg murder trial. More than half of the court's day was occupied in reading to the jury copies of the documents which Friedman took from the Pinkerton records.

They were chiefly daily reports of secret agents operating as spies among the unions and union men at Cripple Creek, Victor, Globeville, Colorado City, Trinidad and Denver, and showed a complete surveillance of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America during the labor troubles in Colorado in 1903 and 1904. Pinkerton men sat in the Federation convention at Denver in 1904, reporting all proceedings.

None of the reports that were produced by Friedman and read to the jury by Attorney Clarence Darrow contained other than general references to the collateral issues of the trial, but they were offered in substantiation of the counter-claim of the defense that the Pinkerton agency conspired for the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners and the lives of its leaders. The prosecution offered no opposition to any feature of Friedman's testimony, and no objection to the introduction of any one of the documents that the defense obtained through him, and when Friedman was handed over for cross-examination it endeavored to ascertain if Friedman had any more reports or letters bearing on the general issue.

Ethics of Friedman's Action.

It attacked Friedman on the ground that he had played the Pinkertons false, had violated his pledge to them, and had stolen the documents which he produced, but the witness would not admit that he had stolen the papers, and would not allow Senator Borah to call him a "Pinkerton." He insisted that it was not stealing to take information that had been obtained by the fraud and deceit of secret service men, and declared that the purpose in informing the people of the methods of the agency fully justified anything that he had done.

He said that if he had known this trial was coming up he would have taken many more letters and reports. Senator Borah pressed him to tell just what records there were in the Pinkerton office at Denver bearing directly on this case, and while the witness said he could not tell him of any particular one, he remembered many letters written by Detective McPartland, in which all manner of crimes were laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

Tells of Strike Troubles.

Another interesting witness was James L. Wallace, an attorney, of Cripple Creek, who served with the militia first as a private and then as a Lieutenant during the strike of 1903-4. He related several instances as tending to show the misuse of the power of the militia by the mine owners; gave the criminal records of some of the gun fighters imported by the mine owners; told of the work of the card system; related the circumstances connected with the looting of the union stores and a newspaper office, and swore that he saw K. C. Sterling, chief detective for the mine owners, fire the first shot in the Victor riot the day of the Independence celebration explosion.

M. E. White, an organizer for the Western Federation, was the last witness, and brought the trial participants back to real good humor with the droll recital of a tale of his arrest by the militia with all the pomp and ceremony of war times, the activities of the vermin in the "bull pen," and his happy release by a brother Woodman of the World, who commanded the militia.

Counsel for the defense said to-day that they might succeed in finishing with all of their witnesses except Haywood and Moyer by the end of the week. Their plan is to reserve those two principals for the last. The defense has prepared the draft of instructions, and the State is working up its rebuttal case, so that the end of the trial approaches.

Some Letters Kept Secret.

Friedman, when he first took the stand, identified letters written by Detective McPartland, but the defense did not offer them in evidence and declined even to permit counsel for the State to see them.

The first of the detective's reports showed that an operative named A. W. Grattas handled the Federation's strike funds at Globeville during the strike, and that Grattas cut down the relief in order to create sentiment against Haywood.

The defense claims the railroad official who told the Independence depot was to be blown up just prior to the arrival of the 2:30 a. m. train, the idea being not to kill anybody, but to carry out the affair as an attempted outrage on the part of the Western Federation of Miners. In this connection Mr. Darrow laid special emphasis on that part of Pinkerton Operative Lomander's report which read:

HINDOOS MUST WEAR TURBANS

To Keep From Going Into "Jim Crow" Cars.

Secretary Wilson Discovers Solution of Problem.

College Students Object To Passing As Negroes.

WANT TO TRAVEL IN SOUTH.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—[Special.]—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson thinks he has found a way to evade the "Jim Crow" law of the Southern States if it really applies in the case of several Hindoo College students who are here as guests of the Government engaged on special scientific work. When it came to a proposition of a trip through the cotton belt, the Hindoos faced the possibility of being chucked into the wrong end of a car along with the negroes and they are much prejudiced against this treatment.

An experience over in Virginia convinced them that an attempt to enforce their rights to ride with white passengers would be certain to result in embarrassment. It looked as if the trip South would have to be abandoned, but Secretary Wilson believes he has found a way to solve it.

"You gentlemen," said he, "dress exactly as our people do, and no doubt prefer to do so while in this country. But if you would wear turbans and some distinguishing part of the costume of your country, there would never be a thought of attempting discrimination against you. Nobody would raise a question as to your rights to travel as you pleased."

The suggestion of the Secretary has been adopted and the party will travel in semi-native, semi-Occidental costume.

Big Trade In China.

Major John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers, whose work during the past year has been done in building up the foreign commerce of the United States, especially in the Orient, says the main reason for not getting more of the trade of China, Manchuria and Japan is that we are not going after it.

"We do not realize," said Major Carson to-day, "that next to Japan, the United States is nearer the markets of the Orient than any of the great commercial nations of Europe, yet England and Germany are now laying the foundations for a wonderful commercial development. Japan, of course, realizes the possibilities of the markets of Manchuria and China and is showing us the way to do it."

The Bureau of Manufacturers is doing a great deal to assist in the extension of American commerce there, but I find that we are either too busy with our home markets or that we do not realize the opportunity that is ours.

Another thing, American exporters do not study properly the Oriental markets. It is foolish to think it is profitable to create markets of our own taste. We must conform to the tastes of the people to which we wish to sell.

In this very particular, in order to get a serious factor in the reason that Chinese merchants are no more influenced by sentiment in business affairs than other nations and will buy goods from the people with the best bargains to offer.

Washington Deserted.

By the end of the week Washington will be deserted by the high officials of the Government. The various departments left in the hands of subordinates. The latter are the men who run the departments all through the year, get none of the credit, and receive only a small part of the salary. While the President is at Oyster Bay his principals will be widely scattered over the country.

Secretary McPartland left yesterday for a two months' vacation at his home in California. Secretary Strauss has gone to Hawaii. Secretary Taft will leave for his summer home on Murray Bay, Canada, within a few days. Secretary Cortelyou is in Jamestown, attending the Exposition, and immediately upon his return to Washington will leave for his summer home on Long Island. Secretary Wilson is shortly to leave for Washington, where he will remain the greater part of the summer months.

Secretary Garfield is in the West, visiting Indian agencies, reclamation projects and other matters connected with his office, which will keep him from attending to his duties. Secretary Root is at his summer home in Clinton, N. Y. Attorney General Bonaparte leaves to-morrow for Mexico, Mass. The Postmaster General Meyer will postpone his vacation until the end of this month.

Kills Tucker's Chances.

Army officers believe that the scandal arising from the charges made against Lieut. Col. W. F. Tucker by his wife, a daughter of Gen. John A. Logan, will put an end to his prospects to become Paymaster General of the army, a position for which he was in fact named last September. The War Department was told that Tucker was the most likely candidate for the post. In fact, his assignment to the important post of Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago was considered a step in that direction.

Martin C. Cheek, of Fulton, Ky., and B. S. Bullard, of Dodgeville, Ind., were among those who were admitted to the Naval Academy as midshipmen to-day.

Aged Physician Dead.

Jasper, Ind., July 1.—[Special.]—Dr. Edward Stephenson, aged eighty-four years, died here to-day.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY FILES BIG MORTGAGE.

Chicago, July 1.—A mortgage of the properties of the Chicago City Railway Company was placed on record to-day, calling for the issue of bonds for \$10,000,000 due in twenty years at 5 per cent. interest. The money is for use in the general improvement of the company's lines, and the latest step in the carrying out of the reorganization provided for by the ordinance voted by the City Council last spring.

FOUR HUNDRED PRIESTS GO INTO SECLUSION.

South Bend, Ind., July 1.—Four hundred priests and brothers, members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, went into annual retreat at Notre Dame University here this afternoon. They will continue in seclusion for six days under the direction of Father Michael, of Chicago. Priests are here from nearly every State in the Union.

TODD COUNTY SENDS DELEGATION ANYHOW.

MAY BE NO CONVENTION SATURDAY—MIX-UP OVER STATE SENATOR.

Elkhart, Ky., July 1.—[Special.]—Todd county to-day instructed delegates from this county to go to South Union next Saturday and hold a convention in the Ninth senatorial district to select a Democratic candidate for the State Senate. The first step in the convention will be held in South Union, is doubtful, and it may be that the Todd county delegation will be there by themselves. The delegation is instructed for G. P. Wyatt, and will try to have him declared the nominee.

A party mix-up exists in this district. Some time ago a call was issued for a convention to be held in South Union next Saturday. At that time C. C. Pare, of Simpson county, was the only candidate, and claimed that it was Simpson's time to select the nominee. On the day the committee met to declare Pare the nominee, another candidate announced. The committee then rescinded its call for the convention and fixed no date for the meeting to make the nomination. Todd county, it is claimed, was not notified of the change, and to-day the Democrats went ahead according to the plan of the county. The district is composed of Todd, Simpson and Logan counties.

Logan County Boy Sworn.

Russellville, Ky., July 1.—[Special.]—A county convention was held at the courthouse to-day by several hundred enthusiastic Democrats to instruct delegates to the South Union district convention, to be held July 6, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate. C. C. Pare, of Simpson county, was the only candidate, and claimed that it was Simpson's time to select the nominee. On the day the committee met to declare Pare the nominee, another candidate announced. The committee then rescinded its call for the convention and fixed no date for the meeting to make the nomination. Todd county, it is claimed, was not notified of the change, and to-day the Democrats went ahead according to the plan of the county. The district is composed of Todd, Simpson and Logan counties.

Report In Detail.

The report in detail, which contains much interesting matter, is as follows: Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Ky., Dear Sir: I have the honor to present the following summary of statistics relating to the commercial coal mines of the State for the calendar year 1906. The detailed report is practically completed and will follow as soon as it can be printed.

It seems well to call your attention to the very gratifying rate at which the State is advancing, not only in the mining of coal, but in the production of fluor spar and barytes, with their associated lead and zinc ores. Kentucky is now not only the largest producer of fluor spar in the United States, but one of the largest in the world, and the indications are, from present activities in the central part of the State, that it will soon become one of the most important producers of barytes. The State Geological Survey now has in the hands of the printer a bulletin, prepared by Mr. F. J. Fols, on the production and technology of fluor spar, extracts from which will be made public within a few days.

With respect to the following statement, it may be well to explain that since it is the amount of commercial coal produced that mining, manufacturing and transportation interests and the investing public are interested in, the State statistics refer exclusively to the commercial product, hence our totals are always less than those published by the Federal bureau which endeavor to include the output of all "mines," whether large collieries or simply small diggings for family purposes.

Production of Coal.

In the production of coal the State has advanced rapidly within the last eleven years, the growth in output and in number of operating companies being especially marked since 1900. From 1896 to 1906 the number of companies operating annually ranged between 90 and 110 and the average annual output for the period was 3,323,775 tons. For the following four years the average annual rate of production was 3,938,304 tons. And for the past three years the average rate was 5,293,286 tons. From an output of 3,133,473 tons in 1896 the production grew to 5,020,875 tons in 1906, showing an increase of 61.71 per cent., and from that it advanced to 5,589,529 tons in 1906, showing an increase of 10.18 per cent. over 1905. The increase of tonnage for the last five years has been especially notable, being about 50 per cent. for the preceding five years. The increase alone for 1906 over 1905 is more than double the total output for 1896; and it is more than a million tons in excess of the total output for the year 1890. The number of operating companies has increased from 91, working 123 mines, in 1900, to 207, operating 277 mines, in 1906, and there will be a further large increase in companies during 1907. This rate of progress, fine as it is, but faintly indicates what may be expected within the next few years should present favorable conditions continue.

Including those that produce fluor spar, barytes, and iron, together with those that produce commercial coal, there are at present about forty-three counties in which commercial mining is carried on, and it is these that are added those exclusive of coal counties in which clay is mined, there are about forty-nine mining counties in the State, and the number will soon be increased to about fifty-seven. Twenty-six counties produced commercial coal in 1906.

Output For 1906.

Some delay in the presentation of statistics for the past year was caused by the tardiness of a few companies in making their final returns. According to the aggregate of monthly returns received, complete for all mines, the production of commercial coal for the calendar year, 1906, amounted to 5,589,529 short tons, in which were included 44,575 tons of cannel. The output in tons for each mining district was as follows:

District	Output
Western	5,788,491
Southeastern	2,848,000
Northeastern	815,903

But for deficiencies in car service, especially for the Southeastern district, the output would probably have reached 10,000,000 tons.

The disposition of the product of each district was as follows:

Sold	Used
Locally	1,300,283
W. 100	233,163
W. 100	179,234
W. 100	99,268
W. 100	6,278,775
S. 100	46,896
S. 100	52,972
S. 100	36,257
S. 100	2,839,048
N. 100	14,965
N. 100	14,469
N. 100	788,980

Total 294,492 246,716 133,257 8,921,789

The figures show an increase of 1,569,232 tons over the output for 1905. Following are the figures for the preceding years: Western district 1,300,283 tons, 1906; 1,200,000 tons, 1905; 1,100,000 tons, 1904; 1,000,000 tons, 1903; 900,000 tons, 1902; 800,000 tons, 1901; 700,000 tons, 1900; 600,000 tons, 1899; 500,000 tons, 1898; 400,000 tons, 1897; 300,000 tons, 1896; 200,000 tons, 1895; 100,000 tons, 1894; 50,000 tons, 1893; 25,000 tons, 1892; 12,500 tons, 1891; 6,250 tons, 1890.

He stated that the dignity of the court must be upheld in this particular hereafter. The Judge had an unusually large docket before him.

DOUBLE OUTPUT IN SIX YEARS

Kentucky Jumps Up As Coal-Producing State.

Total of 9,598,527 Tons Mined in 1906.

Forty-three Counties Have Commercial Mines.

BARYTES IMPORTANT PRODUCT

Frankfort, Ky., July 1.—[Special.]—A most interesting summary of statistics relating to the commercial coal mines of the State for the year 1906, prepared by Prof. C. J. Norwood, Chief Inspector of Mines and State Geologist, has been filed at the State Executive Department with Gov. Beckham. The summary, which is in the nature of an annual report from this department of the State Government, makes quite an excellent showing of the development of this industry in Kentucky in recent years.

It shows not only a gratifying advance in the mining of coal, but in the production of fluor spar and barytes, with their associated lead and zinc ores. It is pointed out that Kentucky is not only the largest producer of spar in the United States, but one of the largest in the world. It is also coming to be one of the largest producers of barytes.

Great Increase Shown.

The summary of Prof. Norwood shows that, from an output of 3,133,473 tons in 1896, the production of coal in Kentucky has grown to 5,020,875 tons in 1900, an increase of 61.71 per cent., and from that to 5,589,529 tons in 1906, an increase of 10.18 per cent. over 1905. The increase of tonnage for the last five years has been especially notable according to the report, being double that for the same number of years preceding. The number of operating companies has increased from ninety-one, working 123 mines, in 1900, to 207, operating 277 mines, in 1906.

Prof. Norwood says that, including those that produce fluor spar, barytes and iron, together with those that produce commercial coal, there are at present about forty-three counties in which commercial mining is carried on. In these are added to those in which clay is mined, there are about forty-nine mining counties out of a total of 119 in the State, and this number will very shortly be increased to fifty-seven. In 1896 only twenty-six counties produced commercial coal.

Report In Detail.

The report in detail, which contains much interesting matter, is as follows: Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Ky., Dear Sir: I have the honor to present the following summary of statistics relating to the commercial coal mines of the State for the calendar year 1906. The detailed report is practically completed and will follow as soon as it can be printed.

It seems well to call your attention to the very gratifying rate at which the State is advancing, not only in the mining of coal, but in the production of fluor spar and barytes, with their associated lead and zinc ores. Kentucky is now not only the largest producer of fluor spar in the United States, but one of the largest in the world, and the indications are, from present activities in the central part of the State, that it will soon become one of the most important producers of barytes. The State Geological Survey now has in the hands of the printer a bulletin, prepared by Mr. F. J. Fols, on the production and technology of fluor spar, extracts from which will be made public within a few days.

With respect to the following statement, it may be well to explain that since it is the amount of commercial coal produced that mining, manufacturing and transportation interests and the investing public are interested in, the State statistics refer exclusively to the commercial product, hence our totals are always less than those published by the Federal bureau which endeavor to include the output of all "mines," whether large collieries or simply small diggings for family purposes.

Production of Coal.

In the production of coal the State has advanced rapidly within the last eleven years, the growth in output and in number of operating companies being especially marked since 1900. From 1896 to 1906 the number of companies operating annually ranged between 90 and 110 and the average annual output for the period was 3,323,775 tons. For the following four years the average annual rate of production was 3,938,304 tons. And for the past three years the average rate was 5,293,286 tons. From an output of 3,133,473 tons in 1896 the production grew to 5,020,875 tons in 1906, showing an increase of 61.71 per cent., and from that it advanced to 5,589,529 tons in 1906, showing an increase of 10.18 per cent. over 1905. The increase of tonnage for the last five years has been especially notable, being about 50 per cent. for the preceding five years. The increase alone for 1906 over 1905 is more than double the total output for 1896; and it is more than a million tons in excess of the total output for the year 1890. The number of operating companies has increased from 91, working 123 mines, in 1900, to 207, operating 277 mines, in 1906, and there will be a further large increase in companies during 1907. This rate of progress, fine as it is, but faintly indicates what may be expected within the next few years should present favorable conditions continue.

Including those that produce fluor spar, barytes, and iron, together with those that produce commercial coal, there are at present about forty-three counties in which commercial mining is carried on, and it is these that are added those exclusive of coal counties in which clay is mined, there are about forty-nine mining counties in the State, and the number will soon be increased to about fifty-seven. Twenty-six counties produced commercial coal in 1906.

Output For 1906.

Some delay in the presentation of statistics for the past year was caused by the tardiness of a few companies in making their final returns. According to the aggregate of monthly returns received, complete for all mines, the production of commercial coal for the calendar year, 1906, amounted to 5,589,529 short tons, in which were included 44,575 tons of cannel. The output in tons for each mining district was as follows:

District	Output
Western	5,788,491
Southeastern	2,848,000
Northeastern	815,903

But for deficiencies in car service, especially for the Southeastern district, the output would probably have reached 10,000,000 tons.

The disposition of the product of each district was as follows:

Sold	Used
Locally	1,300,283
W. 100	233,163
W. 100	179,234
W. 100	99,268
W. 100	6,278,775
S. 100	46,896
S. 100	52,972
S. 100	36,257
S. 100	2,839,048
N. 100	14,965
N. 100	14,469
N. 100	788,980

Total 294,492 246,716 133,257 8,921,789

The figures show an increase of 1,569,232 tons over the output for 1905. Following are the figures for the preceding years: Western district 1,300,283 tons, 1906; 1,200,000 tons, 1905; 1,100,000 tons, 1904; 1,000,000 tons, 1903; 900,000 tons, 1902; 800,000 tons, 1901; 700,000 tons, 1900; 600,000 tons, 1899; 500,000 tons, 1898; 400,000 tons, 1897; 300,000 tons, 1896; 200,000 tons, 1895; 100,000 tons, 1894; 50,000 tons, 1893; 25,000 tons, 1892; 12,500 tons, 1891; 6,250 tons, 1890.

He stated that the dignity of the court must be upheld in this particular hereafter. The Judge had an unusually large docket before him.

DOUBLE OUTPUT IN SIX YEARS

Kentucky Jumps Up As Coal-Producing State.

Total of 9,598,527 Tons Mined in 1906.

Forty-three Counties Have Commercial Mines.

BARYTES IMPORTANT PRODUCT

Frankfort, Ky., July 1.—[Special.]—A most interesting summary of statistics relating to the commercial coal mines of the State for the year 1906, prepared by Prof. C. J. Norwood, Chief Inspector of Mines and State Geologist, has been filed at the State Executive Department with Gov. Beckham. The summary, which is in the nature of an annual report from this department of the State Government, makes quite an excellent showing of the development of this industry in Kentucky in recent years.

It shows not only a gratifying advance in the mining of coal, but in the production of fluor spar and barytes, with their associated lead and zinc ores. It is pointed out that Kentucky is not only the largest producer of spar in the United States, but one of the largest in the world. It is also coming to be one of the largest producers of barytes.

Great Increase Shown.

The summary of Prof. Norwood shows that, from an output of 3,133,473 tons in 1896, the production of coal in Kentucky has grown to 5,020,875 tons in 1900, an increase of 61.71 per cent., and from that to 5,589,529 tons in 1906, an increase of 10.18 per cent. over 1905. The increase of tonnage for the last five years has been especially notable according to the report, being double that for the same number of years preceding. The number of operating companies has increased from ninety-one, working 123 mines, in 1900, to 207, operating 277 mines, in 1906.

Prof. Norwood says that, including those that produce fluor spar, barytes and iron, together with those that produce commercial coal, there are at present about forty-three counties in which commercial mining is carried on. In these are added to those in which clay is mined, there are about forty-nine mining counties out of a total of 119 in the State, and this number will very shortly be increased to fifty-seven. In 1896 only twenty-six counties produced commercial coal.

Report In Detail.

The report in detail, which contains much interesting matter, is as follows: Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, Frankfort, Ky., Dear Sir: I have the honor to present the following summary of statistics relating to the commercial coal mines of the State for the calendar year 1906. The detailed report is practically completed and will follow as soon as it can be printed

SUMMER RESORTS.

Ocean View Hotel

OCEAN VIEW, VA.

The nearest hotel to the main entrance of the Jamestown Exposition grounds, on the beautiful Chesapeake Bay. Surf bathing, fishing, dancing, etc. For rates and reservations, write to M. P. O'CALLAHAN, Manager, OCEAN VIEW, VA.

GREENBRIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

WEST VIRGINIA.

The "OLD WHITE" Sulphur. Open June 1. Famous for its sulphur baths. Modern improvements, with private baths. Permanent orchestra. Terms, \$12 to \$25 week. \$30 to \$40 per month. Write for booklet. Tickets via D. & O. R. R. for Jamestown Exposition have been placed at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. GEO. A. MILLER, JR., Manager.

DRENNON SPRINGS HOTEL

Now open for guests; matches mineral water, beautiful scenery; splendid hotel and table accommodations. Location high and free from malaria; easily reached by train; reasonable, no better place to spend vacation. Write for booklet. DRENNON SPRINGS, KY.

The Estill Springs Hotel

IS NOW OPEN.

A superb place for rest and recreation. Delightful rooms and excellent table. Refectory. Formerly patronized by L. C. & J. E. RIDGELL, Managers, Irvine, Ky.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.

O. G. STAPLES, owner and proprietor. Open Saturday, June 22. Modern appointments, swimming pool, golf, tennis, boating, fishing and all outdoor amusements. For engagement of parties and parties, write to W. W. WARBURTON, The Prince George Hotel, 14 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City.

THE GLADSTONE

OPEN MAY 29.

Narragansett Pier, R. I. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. Information and descriptive booklet may be had of ANDREW RADEL, A. L. SMITH, Owner, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

Completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail. Well equipped with modern conveniences. Light, airy, sanitary plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date. H. S. CARMICHAEL, Owner and Proprietor.

TATHAM SPRINGS

Is the resort for health, pleasure and comfort. Large grounds beautifully shaded. Write for particulars to MRS. S. E. WARRINER, Manager, Tatham Springs, Ky.

THE EUCLID

FOREST LAKE, MINN.

Health and pleasure resort; the ideal hotel for your family to vacation; others only to see. Boating and excellent fishing; bathhouse; only 25 miles north of Minneapolis. Write to the N. P. R. R. for rates and information. H. S. CARMICHAEL, Owner and Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

Waukegan, Wis.

200 miles from Chicago on W. N. Cent. Ry., 2 miles from Waukegan. 2,000 ft. elevation on the beautiful "Chain of Lakes." Electric railway service. Rates \$14 to \$17.50 per week. American plan, full board, or a la carte. No hay fever. 100 guest rooms. No hay fever. Grand view hotel, Waukegan, Wis.

Grayson Springs, Ky.

Most noted waters and baths in America. The ideal family resort. Electric lighted, steam heated, capacity 200 guests. Baths—shower, hot, cold, and salt. Boating, fishing, hunting and all outdoor amusements. Write for particulars to MRS. S. E. WARRINER, Manager, Tatham Springs, Ky.

Capon Springs and Baths.

A most delightful mountain resort with large capacity every year. Capacity 800. 100 miles from Washington. Write for particulars to MRS. S. E. WARRINER, Manager, Tatham Springs, Ky.

FOR HEALTH AND RECREATION

SWEET SULPHUR SPRINGS, EDWARD FISHER, PROP.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

American and European Plan. Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes.

On the edge of town, this ideal hotel, spacious, elegant, modern, overlooks Lake Michigan Beach. Large swimming pool, tennis courts, and all modern conveniences. Write for particulars to MRS. S. E. WARRINER, Manager, Tatham Springs, Ky.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

NEW YORK.

Most famous representative hotel in America. Situated in Madison Square, the most central and delightful location in the city.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

DEATH'S SUMMONS COMES

TO MISS NELLIE HARLOW.

Beloved Teacher In Gavin H. Cochran School and Instructor For Fifteen Years.

Miss Nellie Harlow, teacher of the seventh grade in the John B. Atkinson school at Twenty-seventh and Duncan streets, died of nervous prostration after a long illness, at her home, 226 West Main street, at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Miss Harlow had been a teacher in the city schools for the past fifteen years and was well known throughout the city.

Miss Harlow was the daughter of Henry J. Harlow, stationkeeper at the First District Police Station. Besides her father, she is survived by a sister, Miss Mary Harlow, a teacher at the Gavin H. Cochran school, and a brother, J. H. Harlow.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of her father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HOTEL DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Every known resort attraction and convenience. Delightful Bathing Beach. Deep Sea and Bay Fishing and Yachting.

Golf Course in superb condition. The DENNIS is delightfully located, directly on the Beach, and has an unobstructed view of the Ocean and Boardwalk.

New fire-proof addition of one hundred rooms and baths supplied with sea and fresh water.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Virginia avenue and the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Capacity 700 guests. Hot and cold water in the bath. Delightful view of the ocean and the beach. The highest and most elevated location in the city. The Grand Atlantic Hotel is a modern, fire-proof building, with all the latest improvements. The hotel is situated on the beach, and has a direct view of the ocean and the boardwalk.

NEW HOTEL OSTEND. Whole block of ocean front (Chelsea end), Atlantic City, N. J. Capacity 100 guests. Hot and cold water in the bath. Delightful view of the ocean and the beach. The hotel is situated on the beach, and has a direct view of the ocean and the boardwalk.

THE ST. CHARLES. Atlantic City, N. J. Most select location on the ocean front. Delightful view of the ocean and the beach. The hotel is situated on the beach, and has a direct view of the ocean and the boardwalk.

Marlborough-Blenheim. Atlantic City, N. J. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL IROQUOIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J. Capacity 100 guests. Hot and cold water in the bath. Delightful view of the ocean and the beach. The hotel is situated on the beach, and has a direct view of the ocean and the boardwalk.

HOTEL RALEIGH. Most select and centrally located on the beach. The hotel is situated on the beach, and has a direct view of the ocean and the boardwalk.

THE DUNLOP. Directly on the beach. Convenient to ocean piers and all amusements. Rooms on first floor. Private baths. European plan only. \$1.50 day. Write for particulars to W. J. BUZBY, Manager.

HOTEL ATLANTIC. Virginia avenue and the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Capacity 100 guests. Hot and cold water in the bath. Delightful view of the ocean and the beach. The hotel is situated on the beach, and has a direct view of the ocean and the boardwalk.

CAPE MAY, N. J. CONGRESS HALL—Open June 20. Finest location. Only brick hotel here. Capacity 500. Write for particulars to H. S. CARMICHAEL, Owner and Proprietor.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

NORFOLK, VA.

"The Lynnhaven" 200 Rooms. 125 Baths. New, High-class, Permanent, Fireproof Hotel.

Most Fashionable Location. 20 Minutes to Exposition. Guernsey E. Webb (late of "The World," New York) Manager.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Rates: Single, \$3 and up; double, \$4 and up. European Plan.

"POYNT COMFORT" TAVERN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Rates: Single, \$2 and up; double, \$3 and up. European Plan.

These two magnificent hotels offer the most satisfactory accommodations for Exposition visitors.

COOL NIGHTS; NO MOSQUITOES.

Booklets at Offices of All Transportation Companies, or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager, Fort Monroe, Va.

for almost a year, and about three weeks ago he was compelled to leave his school work. Three weeks ago he took to his bed, and after that time he was unable to get up. He was taken to the hospital, and after a long illness, he died at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was 25 years of age.

Burial will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the residence of his father, 226 West Main street.

Gov. Stokes expressed himself as willing to approve a law which will permit such races with the consent of the commissioner of motor vehicles and the governing bodies of the municipalities. The course will be thirty miles in length. The races will begin October 12 and conclude October 19.

Job Pays \$12,000. Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—[Special.]—The Davidson County Court elected W. E. Norrell, a member of the court, to succeed the late Judge McCall, deceased. The place pays \$12,000 a month and there was a lively scramble for it.

HARGIS LOSES.

Must Defend Damage Suit In Fayette County.

ACTION BROUGHT BY HEIRS OF DR. B. D. COX.

ASKS DAMAGES ON ALLEGATION OF MURDER.

BIG ESTATE TO BE REMOVED.

Lexington, Ky., July 1.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court to-day Judge Parker decided that the suit of the heirs of Dr. B. D. Cox against James and Elbert Hargis and Ed Callahan for \$100,000 damages on account of the murder of Dr. Cox, should be tried in this county. The attorneys for the defendants had argued that the case should be tried in Broadbent county in view of the fact that the doctor was killed there, but the decision of the court to-day settles the question.

The court overruled the motion of defendants to strike from the records the petition of E. K. Lane, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Fayette Home Telephone Company. The court stated that he thought the allegations contained in the petition were stated so briefly and concisely as to make it impossible to say that the petition was so defective as to require its dismissal.

In the petition of Mrs. Julius Walsh, Jr., of St. Louis, formerly Miss Clara D. Bell, of this city, asking that the Security Trust Company, of this city, be discharged as trustee of her estate, valued at \$500,000, and that the estate be turned over to her or placed in the hands of a trustee in Missouri, she now resides, the court sustained the petition and ordered that the Lexington estate be discharged and the property turned over to a trustee resident in St. Louis.

Hooker Indicted For Murder. The grand jury for the July term was impaneled in the Circuit Court to-day. The first official act was to bring in an indictment for murder against Robert Hooker, the negro charged with the murder of Newton Voss, a well-known farmer of this county. The indictment was completed within five minutes after the grand jury had retired, and this was perhaps the quickest action ever taken on an indictment in this court. There was no question as to the facts, however, and the indictment had already been drawn by County Attorney George R. Hunt, of this city, and presented to the grand jury by the prosecuting attorney, and was ready for the jury's consideration.

It is expected that Hooker will be placed on trial next Monday, as a special effort will be made to have the trial in his case so as to show that there is no excuse for lynch law, and that the negro who murdered Voss is not a criminal, but a victim of the mob.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Veal family, who were charged with the murder of a negro, and the case of the Jenkins family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Smith family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Brown family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the White family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Black family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Green family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Gray family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Blue family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Yellow family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Purple family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Pink family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Brown family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Black family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Green family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Gray family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Blue family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Yellow family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Purple family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Pink family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Brown family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Black family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Green family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Gray family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Blue family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Yellow family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Purple family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Pink family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Brown family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Black family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Green family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Gray family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Blue family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Yellow family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Purple family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Pink family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Brown family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

The grand jury also heard the case of the Black family, who were charged with the murder of a negro.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

Thomas Boylan Finally Released Because of Lack of Evidence of Crime.

New York, July 1.—Thomas Boylan, father of little Violet Boylan, who was assaulted and murdered several days ago, was arrested by the police to-day and taken before a Magistrate, where he was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence against him to warrant his detention.

After a search of the Boylan flat by detectives to-day, the police assert that the mattress of Boylan's bed shows blood stains, and that there are also stains on the floor under the bed. They also found pieces of Boylan's clothing on which are stains which they believe to be blood. No analysis has yet been made.

When arraigned Boylan stoutly maintained that he had no actual knowledge of the murder of the child, and his wife gave evidence in his favor. The suspicion of the police were first directed to Boylan, who was arrested because of his strange actions since the death of the girl.

His Last Landing. MADE YESTERDAY BY CAPT. FRANK M. DOUGHERTY.

Former Riverman Succumbs To Heart Disease In New Jersey, While Looking For Health.

The body of Capt. Frank M. Dougherty, who died at New York City yesterday afternoon, will be brought to Louisville for burial. Capt. Dougherty was discharged as trustee of her estate, valued at \$500,000, and that the estate be turned over to her or placed in the hands of a trustee in Missouri, she now resides, the court sustained the petition and ordered that the Lexington estate be discharged and the property turned over to a trustee resident in St. Louis.

For some time Capt. Dougherty had been suffering from heart disease, and was accompanied by his family and by Mr. and Mrs. J. Matthew Lewis, went to New Jersey to look for health. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Jennie Smith of Clarksville, Tenn., a daughter, Mrs. Robert C. Fellers, who is in the Philippine Islands, and two sons, Charles E. Dougherty, of Louisville, and William Dougherty, of Indianapolis.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War Mr. Dougherty moved to Clarksville, Tenn., and later to Louisville, where he had lived here most of the time since.

Twelve members of the School Board were elected at the election of trustees of the Louisville Public Schools to-day. The absent members were W. B. Atkinson and James Norton.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month.

The salaries of all the regular school principals, thirty-five in number, were each increased \$50 on the month. The salaries of the male high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the month. The salaries of the female high school principals, five in number, were each increased \$100 on the

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.
A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1930.
LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
Louisville, Ky., 1943.

MORNING COURIER.

First issued as the
Courier-Journal November 8, 1898.
Rates.
Daily edition, one year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, \$6.00
Daily and Sunday, one month, .75
Weekly edition, one year, 1.00
To City Subscribers.
Daily delivered, .10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, .15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, 65c

Entered at the Louisville Post-office as
second-class matter.
10, 12 and 14 pages, .4 cent
16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 pages, .2 cent
26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 pages, .3 cent
Sunday edition, with magazine, .4 cents

Communications.
All communications should be addressed
to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.
If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1937

"Business."

Monday Evening, July 1.—The New York stock market was strong and active during most of the day, closing strong at the day's best prices, which were 1 to 3 points higher.
Money on call was firm at 7 1/2 to 15 per cent; ruling rate about 13. Time loans were steady at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm at 104.00 to 104.10.
The Chicago wheat market was strong, the September delivery closing 1 1/2c higher. Corn was up 1/4c to 1/2c. Oats were 1/4c to 1/2c higher.
The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 7 to 11 points, soon gained about 5 points more, became dull and eased off on profit-taking to about Saturday closing prices.
The Chicago cattle market was steady to a shade higher, the hog market 1/2c higher and the sheep market weak.

The New York World did a service to the cause of good government, no less than to that of Sound Democracy, when it started the inquiry, "What is a Democrat?" It has had in response all sorts of opinions from all sort of people, ranging from the paternalistic ideas of Mr. Bryan, and his School of Centralized philanthropy, to Mr. Raynor, who lays down the Jeffersonian precept with power and truth. The World itself would be a potent engine of Democratic propaganda if it were encouraged and supported by adequate organization. We reprint elsewhere in this issue its own version of what constitutes Democracy and what is a Democrat. As will be seen from a perusal of this, Joseph Pulitzer's great journal is in full accord with the Courier-Journal, both journals exclaiming in unison, "back to the Constitution."

Civil Suits and the Hargis Gang.
When Mr. Marcum was killed it was apparent to his widow that all attempts to punish Judge Hargis in the criminal courts would be, because of his financial and political position, impracticable.

She wisely went into court and prayed damages. The amount awarded was small, but to a widowed mother of six children, not negligible. When Mrs. Marcum receives \$5,000 as "compensation" for the loss of her husband, murdered, the jury says, by the orders of James Hargis, the law under which the accused escaped in the criminal courts, and the law under which they escaped in the civil courts by the payment of so small a sum for so great a crime will seem to her a mockery, but it may perhaps be somewhat consoling to Mrs. Marcum to receive the congratulations of the decent citizens of Kentucky for having adopted methods that resulted in branding the murderers of her husband.

Judge Hargis expresses the greatest confidence in the outcome of the trial at Sandy Hook, where he will answer the charge of having had Cox murdered. Persons who have interested themselves in observing developments will share his opinion that the trial will result in his acquittal, but there is yet to be disposed of a civil suit filed by the Cox heirs. That suit should be pushed vigorously. If there is no means of getting at the heads of murder syndicates through the criminal courts it has been demonstrated in one case, that there is a possibility of reaching them through the civil courts.

The Late T. T. Eaton.

In the death of the Rev. T. T. Eaton, pastor of the Walnutstreet Baptist church, whose remains will be laid to rest today, the religious body of which he was so long a prominent member will lose one of its most distinguished and useful representatives and Louisville one of its most valuable citizens. Stricken suddenly while he was in another State on a mission of good service for the cause he had most at heart, the intelligence of his demise caused a shock in this community irrespective of creed the summons coming in the full tide of his usefulness as a soldier fully populated in his armor.
His life had been one of vigorous

activity. While a sectarian in the broader sense of being an earnest believer in the tenets of his church, Dr. Eaton was tolerant in his recognition of the equal sincerity of those of other sects, heartily co-operating with all in the common purpose of elevating the moral tone and the welfare of all his fellowmen. He was public-spirited and ready at all times to assist in the promotion of the prosperity of the city and in all good works for the relief of the poor, the cause of education and of civil purity.

Parallels and Parallels.

In Sunday's Courier-Journal, and again in Monday's, we reprinted from Mr. Upton Sinclair's "Industrial Republic" some exceedingly salient passages, in which Mr. Sinclair told solitary and alone, he would still be very interesting; but, backed up, although at rather long range, by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. William Jennings Bryan, his writing is well worth considering.

Mr. Sinclair is a professed Socialist. He conceals nothing from the world he is going to smash, and concedes nothing to it. He paints in colors where the more timid draw in outline or sketch in shadow. But, if there be anything in the universal panacea which men like Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan are variously prescribing—broken doses of Socialism sugar-coated and homeopathically administered—the patient will have ultimately to come to Mr. Sinclair's bolder and surer allopathic treatment.

If we believed in Utopia at all, we might believe in Mr. Sinclair. There is one missing ingredient to his "Industrial Republic," however, which is Human Nature, and, somehow, we have a notion that Human Nature cannot be got rid of so easily, or on such short notice.

Men will be men and boys will be boys, and even girls will be girls. Greed and envy and malice and ambition and covetousness may decline to walk the plank. Under the rule that everybody must be pretty and do what everybody says is pretty, somebody may insist upon being ugly. After all, the Government—unprovided with wings and halos, but still nailed down to mother earth—can not be expected to walk the plank. Under the rule that everybody must be pretty, somebody may insist upon being ugly. After all, the Government—unprovided with wings and halos, but still nailed down to mother earth—can not be expected to walk the plank. Under the rule that everybody must be pretty, somebody may insist upon being ugly. After all, the Government—unprovided with wings and halos, but still nailed down to mother earth—can not be expected to walk the plank.

There are parallels and parallels. Even as slavery went, is plutocracy to go. That is Mr. Sinclair's thesis. But was the Abolition of Slavery worth all it cost us? Did it quite bring us what we predicted of it? To be sure Mr. Sinclair's Revolution is to be peaceful. Why so? Was Secession to be peaceful? If the South could have foreseen what was coming, it might have paused. It might have found some easier and less expensive solution of its Negro Problem.

Mr. Sinclair is exceedingly candid. He leaves us under no illusions. He tells us just what is going to happen. The prelude to the swelling act of his "Industrial Republic," is to be truly "imperial." He takes us to the verge of the War, which is not to be, in order to show us the glories of the peace on the other side. Here is his soft, engaging picture:
"In the first place there will be two or three million—perhaps five or ten million—men out of work. They will have been out for a year or two, and have had plenty of time to work up excitement. They may have forced Congress to provide them some temporary employment—will, of course, be the first taste of blood to the tiger. They will certainly have been waging strikes of a violence never before known—they will have been shown before in great numbers, and they may have done a great deal of burning and dynamiting. That some particularly conspicuous individual like Mr. Rucker, or Mr. Baez may have been assassinated, seems more than likely; that a 'Coxey's Army' of such large size will have marched on Washington, seems quite certain. . . .
"And also, of course, there will have been processions in the streets, and unemployed demonstrators every day. There will be a Socialist meeting round every corner—all through this period of stress, you are to picture the Socialists working like bees at swarming time. That is the function of the Socialist party all through this crisis, to stir up and organize the proletariat, to make certain that in the time of the people are not ignorant of the way. They will be polling unheeded parades, carrying the banners and making the speeches, circulating tracts and five-million-copy editions of the 'Appeal to Reason.' They will be polling unheeded parades, carrying the banners and making the speeches, circulating tracts and five-million-copy editions of the 'Appeal to Reason.' They will be polling unheeded parades, carrying the banners and making the speeches, circulating tracts and five-million-copy editions of the 'Appeal to Reason.'"

So will be ushered in the election campaign and the death-grapple. You will try to beat the people back, as you have done before—but you will not succeed this time. Before this the people were ignorant—but now they will know. They will have had the whole of the festering ulcer of commercialism laid open before their eyes.
"You will not be able to awe the people with any great names, nor to fool them with respectability. They will have been taught to regard the leaders of our business affairs as convicted and unpunished criminals; and if you were to propose such a thing as a 'business man's parade,' you would be greeted with a scream of fury.
"You will be utterly terrified at the state of affairs. Credit will be failing, and the business of the country will be holding its breath. You will subscribe a campaign fund of ten—fifteen—twenty millions of dollars—but there will be Mr. Hearst with his extras in a dozen cities,

and his twenty million free copies a day, and he will tell how much you are ruining and a whole lot more. So there will be committees of safety to guard the ballot—and a few more good campaign cries. There will be frenzied conferences among our political millionaires, and a week or two before election day Mr. Hearst's opponent—quite probably ex-President Roosevelt—will come out favoring nearly all of his radical proposals, but declaring that they ought not to be carried into effect by a Socialist like Mr. Hearst.
"So election day will come, and Mr. Hearst will be elected; and within the next week the business of the country will have fallen into chaos. Banks will have closed, mills will be idle—there will be no freight, and railroads will be failing. The people of New York will be reminded that if the railroads stop the city will starve to death in a couple of weeks; and so, perhaps even before Mr. Hearst takes office, Government ownership of the railroads will be realized. What are you going to do about this, Mr. Bryan? Can you beat it? And you, Mr. Roosevelt, recalling the fact that Mr. Sinclair is your friend, and in the Stock-yard matter, was your inspirer and referee, what can you say in rebuttal? Grant Mr. Sinclair his premises, and you are lost.
Can it be possible that you, Mr. Bryan, are going to lead the Democratic party to the brink of the stream—can it be possible that you, Mr. Roosevelt, are going to lead the Republican party to the abutments of the bridge—merely to have Mr. Hearst lead the faithful across, with Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Debs, to feast among the pastures of the promised land beyond? Logically, that is your real destination.

Let us not be too cock-sure, men and brethren. Mr. Upton Sinclair, with all his exaggeration and conceit, his egotism and simplicity, sounds a note as tuneful to the ears of the multitude, educated to read Mr. Hearst's newspapers, but not to think as Mr. Roosevelt thinks and to see as Mr. Bryan sees, even as that which was sounded by Voltaire and Rousseau. The difference is merely one of situation. Evil as human conditions must be admitted still to be, they are measurably mended since the days of Rousseau and Voltaire. Yet, the teaching of these resulted in the Reign of Terror, the Man on Horseback, and a succeeding Century of blood and flame. The insidious teaching of "peaceful secession" led to the War of Sections. Is it not true that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt, well meaning but unconscious, are helping Mr. Hearst and Mr. Sinclair to produce conditions which can only lead onward to a War of Classes, not to the "Industrial Republic" which Mr. Sinclair audaciously predicts, and they weakly concede? Are they not loosening the underpinnings of the Republic that is, in the vain hope of reaching the Republic of Mr. Sinclair's dreams? They step where he strides, walk where he runs, the difference between them merely one of degree.

What is the alternative? Which is the true course, this that the light of political brotherhood, the hope of mankind the wide world over, is the Republic of Washington and Franklin, the Republic of Sinclair and Hearst.
We face none of the conditions that forced the Reign of Terror in France. On the contrary, a Century of healthful progress finds us with nothing worse to vex us than certain economic problems, which ought to be easy of solution and will be easy if we stick to the written law. Paternal Government is a remedy for nothing. It is but a vehicle of Despotism. Men must be taught self-restraint. Parties must be tamed into self-restraint. Mr. Hearst's quick-aging distillery of popular happiness and yellow newspaper circulation—Mr. Sinclair's hot-house process of recreating the Universe in the image of Hearst and multiplying Yellow liebaries in order to sell more yellow books—may be stimulating, even exhilarating; but neither will bring the millennium a year, or a yard-stick nearer.
And so, to Mr. Bryan and to Mr. Roosevelt, and the rest of them who are piping reeds for Mr. Sinclair and marking time for Mr. Hearst, we say, "Back to the Constitution." We have sworn to support "back to the Constitution," which provides for its own amendment and covers every need, "back to the Constitution," before it is too late!

The Measure of Protection.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)
"Smithfield, Ky., June 29, 1937.—Please give us, at your earliest convenience, in your editorial space as full an analysis of the 'Measure of Protection' (tariff) as can conveniently be done; that is, what portion of the tariff (protection) goes to the wage earners of protected industries, what portion goes to the industrialists as subsidy from the people, how much is necessary to protect against competition and something as to the general average tariff. Yours truly,
"C. H. MITCHELL."

The North Pole Venture.

Walter Wellman, in the last number of McClure's Magazine, has given some interesting details descriptive of the airship in which, at an early date, he proposes to sail in search of the North Pole. In it he exhibits a view of a structure created last year in which to house the airship. It is of iron frame, 120 feet long, 82 feet wide and 85 feet high, covered with sail cloth. It is situated on the northwestern extremity of Spitzbergen, and contains many tons of apparatus. Included among his outfit are a gas-making plant and three shiploads of material of every kind, together with provisions, machinery, coal, tools, etc. The airship is not, as many have conceived, a balloon of the ordinary shape, but is patterned after La Patrie, said to be the most successful of French dirigible balloons, with a record of twenty-four miles an hour, and more than eighty ascensions.
Mr. Wellman's airship, The American, is 180 feet long, with a speed of fifteen miles an hour before the wind. It is driven by a motor weighing 600 pounds, having sixty horse-power, capable of carrying over 5,000 pounds of fuel, and, in addition to its own weight, can carry about 5,000 pounds of cargo and machinery. Going against the wind, four miles an hour is thought to be its maximum, but, as Mr. Wellman says, this is much faster time than can be made by sledges over rough ice fields.
The airship was in part set up and

ed it by a series of arguments which changed according to circumstances. The first idea was that our "infant industries" must be protected for some years in order to get on their feet. There were some who thought that our manufacturers could not be built up by a reasonable tariff on account of the high wages that must be paid in America. The protectionists maintained that wages here were not higher than in England. Henry Clay, who for many years was the protection leader in the United States, repeatedly made arguments to show that there was no material advantage in wages in England, which was then our chief competitor, over those in the United States. Various passages in his published speeches can be cited upon this point.
The time came, however, when the infant industry argument grew stale. It was absurd to plead the baby act in behalf of infants fifty or sixty years old, and so there was a complete change of tactics. The wages argument, which had before been repudiated, came to the front. It was shown that American laborers in the factories got more per day, week or month than English continental laborers. This threw no light on how much it cost to produce goods, for the productivity of labor was not considered, but it caused many people to think that the tariff made wages high. The fact is that wages had been as high under British rule as they were after the revolution. This we have repeatedly shown by reference to contemporary testimony.

The new doctrine was that a tariff was necessary to equalize the conditions of labor here and abroad. But this rule was never consistently applied. No effort was made to ascertain the labor cost of the articles protected, though much was said about the higher wages paid by the day or week in America, leaving entirely out of view the greater productivity of our labor, of which there is abundant evidence. Still the rule was recognized in the Republican platform of 1892, which said: "We believe that articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all products coming into competition with American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home." As we are selling more than seven hundred millions of manufactured goods abroad in competition with all the world and in the face of hostile tariffs, it is evident that these goods require no protection at home. According to the Republican rule, the tariff should be at once removed from all of them.

As to the proportion of the tariff that goes to the wage-earners it may well be questioned whether they get any or not. If they do it is at once taken away by the higher prices which they have to pay for the necessities of life. The percentage of the labor cost of the whole value of products varies considerably with different commodities. By the census of 1900 the total products of manufacture were worth \$13,014,287,468. The total wages were \$2,328,593,254, or about 17 per cent. If the labor cost abroad were twice as great as it is in the United States a tariff averaging the half of 17, or 8 1/2 per cent, would be necessary to cover the difference in wages. Instead of that we have a tariff that sometimes averages 50 per cent, and always approximates it. Many articles pay 100 per cent, and a few pay several hundred per cent. There is no pretense of honesty enforcing the rule.

It is admitted that many articles are made at less cost in the United States than anywhere else in the world, even that no protection for this is needed at all. It may be answered that such being the case they would not be imported if no tariff were put upon them. This may be true, but the makers could not charge our people any higher price than the cost of importing similar goods of foreign make. The extortion of the domestic manufacturer would be limited to the foreign price with freight and charges added. As soon as the domestic goods went above that price imports would begin to flow in and bring down the price. The tariff on such goods, therefore, is not for protection, but for extortion. A very large part of our tariff law is for no other purpose than to shelter monopoly. Having headed off foreign competition they shut out domestic competition by criminal combinations. That is the whole philosophy of the Dingley tariff.

As a reasonable American a New York woman wants to know how Mark Twain would be treated if he should appear in the presence of New York women clad in a bath robe and slippers. To a foot race, perhaps.
A physician says the warning of bacteriologists is taken seriously and kissing is on the decrease. Moonshine! A mollycoddle who'd be bluffed by a germ theory need not have nerve enough to kiss a girl.
Since the monkey in the Chicago zoo committed suicide because he was separated from a beautiful girl who had taken care of him someone should watch Boni de Castallane.
The "swollen fortune" may be defined as any amount of money from \$1 to \$10,000,000,000,000 that is appreciably larger than the fortune of the person using the term.
The New York Herald says small men live longer than large men, but fails to add that if you once send them to the United States this tendency is accentuated.
Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:
D. D. Loden and Kate Hensler, Logan; H. Holm and Lillian S. Merrill, Louisville; W. Humphries and Mary E. Soti, Milton; Benjamin and Cliff, Danlepp; Joe and Winnie E. Dietz, A. E. Scherer and E. Bertha Merz, R. N. Hall; Emma Trautman and Charles A. Damm, and Annie C. Milton, E. D. Mason and Mary Owen Muldon, Otis Miller and Agnes E. Guyan.

DEMOCRACY

The Hope of the Nation Against Socialism and Plutocracy.
(New York World.)
What Is a Democrat?
A Democrat who is a Democrat from principle fears too much government rather than too little government. He knows that the human struggle for liberty is an unending effort to strike off the shackles forged by authority and privilege.

First—Opposed to all undue interference with personal liberty.
Second—An advocate of home rule.
Third—A defender of State rights.
Fourth—An opponent of centralization—not a promoter of further centralization, like Mr. Bryan, who surpasses Mr. Roosevelt.
Fifth—An enemy of all socialistic and semi-socialistic policies.
Sixth—A believer in a government of checks and balances as against a government by passion and prejudice.
A Democrat who is a Democrat from principle is opposed to all special privileges conferred by government.

This makes him—
First—Opposed to high protective tariffs which enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer. For more than a generation a majority of Democrats have looked toward free trade, while the Republicans have re-vised the tariff upward.
Second—A believer in the largest possible freedom for the natural person, but in all necessary supervision and control of the artificial person—that is, the corporation.
Third—An uncompromising enemy of all trusts in restraint of trade.
Fourth—An opponent of such franchise, income and inheritance taxes as will compel privilege, plutocracy and protection to pay the full share of the cost of a government which makes their existence possible.
The Democrat who is a Democrat from principle instinctively sympathizes with "the under dog."

This makes him—
First—Partial to high protective tariffs which enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer. For more than a generation a majority of Democrats have looked toward free trade, while the Republicans have re-vised the tariff upward.
Second—A believer in the largest possible freedom for the natural person, but in all necessary supervision and control of the artificial person—that is, the corporation.
Third—An uncompromising enemy of all trusts in restraint of trade.
Fourth—An opponent of such franchise, income and inheritance taxes as will compel privilege, plutocracy and protection to pay the full share of the cost of a government which makes their existence possible.
The Democrat who is a Democrat from principle instinctively sympathizes with "the under dog."

It is not to be expected that he would find any visible indication of the pole and could only verify the fact of having attained it by astronomical observation. If the ice there should be compact he might land and determine the exact spot from which the degrees of longitude radiate. This would constitute the acme of success.
With adverse winds, even without accident, the voyage might be much prolonged, although as compared with the progress of the sledge explorers, the slowest estimated progress, without accident, would be rapid. The contingencies which may happen, however, are so many and various that the most one can do is to wish for the daring explorer a successful issue for his experiment.

It is instructive to note a peculiar inconsistency which appears in the question of Italian immigration. The enemies of Italian immigrants claim that the vicious, criminal classes are pouring into the United States from Italy. Recently a clamor has arisen in that country against the departure of so many Italians to the United States. The substantial classes—the leading commercial men and students of the kingdom—are insisting that the Italian Government take some formidable action to prevent the further exodus from that country of multitudes of its citizens. They aver that it is the young and vigorous that leave that land for this; that tradesmen and small farmers come as well as laborers; "that only 35 per cent. of the remaining adult males are strong and capable of work, the percentage being still lower south and east of Naples; that industry and agriculture suffer from loss of labor." The reader may draw his conclusions from these contradictory exhibits.

The Virginia statesman who proposes to put the unwritten law upon the statute books might consider the Lovington case and draft a bill providing that when a man kills another his affidavit that he had cause shall be a bar to prosecution. Why the expense of a farcical trial, and the humiliation of a witness, when the truth or falsity of the testimony is immaterial and the result is a foregone conclusion?
Who knows what the next few months may bring forth? What if the Democratic party should purify its organization? What if the party should return to its true principles? What if Mr. Bryan, content with his undisputed laurels as chief orator of the party and its greatest asset, should venture to make the personal sacrifice of declining the presidential nomination in favor of such a man as Judge Gray, for example?
Nothing can crush the Democratic party but itself. Nothing can destroy the Democratic party but its own refusal to be Democratic. Let it return to its true principles. Let it clean its own house.

BARBERS' EXAMINING BOARD EFFECTS ITS ORGANIZATION.

The annual meeting of the Barbers' Board of Examiners of Kentucky, was held at Louisville, Tuesday, June 29. Frakes, of Paducah, was sworn in as a member of the board to succeed John R. Root, also of Paducah. The board is composed of the following: President, W. F. Brown, of Covington; vice president, Walter Frakes, of Paducah; secretary and treasurer, John Young, of Paducah. Lexington, Kentucky, and Newport, Examiner Frakes will attend to the business in the western part of the State and Examiner Brown will attend to the business in the eastern part of the State. Mr. Young will have charge of Louisville.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:
D. D. Loden and Kate Hensler, Logan; H. Holm and Lillian S. Merrill, Louisville; W. Humphries and Mary E. Soti, Milton; Benjamin and Cliff, Danlepp; Joe and Winnie E. Dietz, A. E. Scherer and E. Bertha Merz, R. N. Hall; Emma Trautman and Charles A. Damm, and Annie C. Milton, E. D. Mason and Mary Owen Muldon, Otis Miller and Agnes E. Guyan.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE

The Hope of the Nation Against Socialism and Plutocracy.
(New York World.)
What Is a Democrat?
A Democrat who is a Democrat from principle fears too much government rather than too little government. He knows that the human struggle for liberty is an unending effort to strike off the shackles forged by authority and privilege.

First—Opposed to all undue interference with personal liberty.
Second—An advocate of home rule.
Third—A defender of State rights.
Fourth—An opponent of centralization—not a promoter of further centralization, like Mr. Bryan, who surpasses Mr. Roosevelt.
Fifth—An enemy of all socialistic and semi-socialistic policies.
Sixth—A believer in a government of checks and balances as against a government by passion and prejudice.
A Democrat who is a Democrat from principle is opposed to all special privileges conferred by government.

This makes him—
First—Opposed to high protective tariffs which enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer. For more than a generation a majority of Democrats have looked toward free trade, while the Republicans have re-vised the tariff upward.
Second—A believer in the largest possible freedom for the natural person, but in all necessary supervision and control of the artificial person—that is, the corporation.
Third—An uncompromising enemy of all trusts in restraint of trade.
Fourth—An opponent of such franchise, income and inheritance taxes as will compel privilege, plutocracy and protection to pay the full share of the cost of a government which makes their existence possible.
The Democrat who is a Democrat from principle instinctively sympathizes with "the under dog."

This makes him—
First—Partial to high protective tariffs which enrich the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer. For more than a generation a majority of Democrats have looked toward free trade, while the Republicans have re-vised the tariff upward.
Second—A believer in the largest possible freedom for the natural person, but in all necessary supervision and control of the artificial person—that is, the corporation.
Third—An uncompromising enemy of all trusts in restraint of trade.
Fourth—An opponent of such franchise, income and inheritance taxes as will compel privilege, plutocracy and protection to pay the full share of the cost of a government which makes their existence possible.
The Democrat who is a Democrat from principle instinctively sympathizes with "the under dog."

It is not to be expected that he would find any visible indication of the pole and could only verify the fact of having attained it by astronomical observation. If the ice there should be compact he might land and determine the exact spot from which the degrees of longitude radiate. This would constitute the acme of success.
With adverse winds, even without accident, the voyage might be much prolonged, although as compared with the progress of the sledge explorers, the slowest estimated progress, without accident, would be rapid. The contingencies which may happen, however, are so many and various that the most one can do is to wish for the daring explorer a successful issue for his experiment.

It is instructive to note a peculiar inconsistency which appears in the question of Italian immigration. The enemies of Italian immigrants claim that the vicious, criminal classes are pouring into the United States from Italy. Recently a clamor has arisen in that country against the departure of so many Italians to the United States. The substantial classes—the leading commercial men and students of the kingdom—are insisting that the Italian Government take some formidable action to prevent the further exodus from that country of multitudes of its citizens. They aver that it is the young and vigorous that leave that land for this; that tradesmen and small farmers come as well as laborers; "that only 35 per cent. of the remaining adult males are strong and capable of work, the percentage being still lower south and east of Naples; that industry and agriculture suffer from loss of labor." The reader may draw his conclusions from these contradictory exhibits.

The Virginia statesman who proposes to put the unwritten law upon the statute books might consider the Lovington case and draft a bill providing that when a man kills another his affidavit that he had cause shall be a bar to prosecution. Why the expense of a farcical trial, and the humiliation of a witness, when the truth or falsity of the testimony is immaterial and the result is a foregone conclusion?
Who knows what the next few months may bring forth? What if the Democratic party should purify its organization? What if the party should return to its true principles? What if Mr. Bryan, content with his undisputed laurels as chief orator of the party and its greatest asset, should venture to make the personal sacrifice of declining the presidential nomination in favor of such a man as Judge Gray, for example?
Nothing can crush the Democratic party but itself. Nothing can destroy the Democratic party but its own refusal to be Democratic. Let it return to its true principles. Let it clean its own house.

BARBERS' EXAMINING BOARD EFFECTS ITS ORGANIZATION.

The annual meeting of the Barbers' Board of Examiners of Kentucky, was held at Louisville, Tuesday, June 29. Frakes, of Paducah, was sworn in as a member of the board to succeed John R. Root, also of Paducah. The board is composed of the following: President, W. F. Brown, of Covington; vice president, Walter Frakes, of Paducah; secretary and treasurer, John Young, of Paducah. Lexington, Kentucky, and Newport, Examiner Frakes will attend to the business in the western part of the State and Examiner Brown will attend to the business in the eastern part of the State. Mr. Young will have charge of Louisville.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:
D. D. Loden and Kate Hensler, Logan; H. Holm and Lillian S. Merrill, Louisville; W. Humphries and Mary E. Soti, Milton; Benjamin and Cliff, Danlepp; Joe and Winnie E. Dietz, A. E. Scherer and E. Bertha Merz, R. N. Hall; Emma Trautman and Charles A. Damm, and Annie C. Milton, E. D. Mason and Mary Owen Muldon, Otis Miller and Agnes E. Guyan.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Sign Board Scenery.
I saw a sweet little rose that had
A place beside a rail.
But then I saw I saw an "ad"
About a patent pill.
I saw a young fawn cross a ford
And gain a wooded slope.
But near at hand I saw a board
In reference to soap.
I saw a brown nest on a vine,
The faintest of scenes.
But close beside I saw a sign
Concerning pork and beans.
I saw a shepherd with his flock
And could have happy been,
But he was sitting on a rock
That advertised a gun.
And so I quit; I do not think
That man's artistic touch
In slinging point or billboard ink
Improves on nature much.

The Bathing Hog.

"Just at this period," began the amateur philosopher, "every boarding-house has its Diogenes."
"Well," said the fellow who lives in the tub."
Seakaw.
And now, as taketh coal
A drop in price,
Upon my tortured soul,
Up goth.

Speaking Literally.

"Who is this?" inquired the tin soldier.
"Only my kid brother," stammered the china doll.
Tough.
The poet carried his way,
But he was like to starve.
For that, alack-a-day,
Was all he had to carve.

A Jolt In Prospect.

New York was in sight.
The ship was entering the harbor.
"Ah, free America!" exclaimed a foreigner on the deck. "Free America, sea land where everybody has an equal chance."
"Going to locate here?" inquired a friendly American.
"Ah, yes. I have come over to engage in the oil business."

ANCESTORS FOUGHT WITH WASHINGTON.

Indiana Woman Dies At Age of Ninety-seven With Illustrious Family Record.
Boonville, Ind., July 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd Jordan, aged ninety-seven, perhaps the only woman in the State of Indiana with the most illustrious line of ancestors, died in Boonville yesterday of old age. She celebrated her last birthday on June 25.
Mrs. Jordan comes from a family of distinction in the service of the country. Her grandfather, Gen. Thomas Posey, served first as captain and then as a general in the Colonial army. He fought in all the important battles with George Washington, and was by his side at the surrender of Burgoyne at Yorktown. She heard him tell of the experiences and hardships of the "Father of the Country," and with interest often offered them to her many friends in this State and Kentucky.
Gen. Posey, her grandfather, came West and was made Governor of the Territory of Indiana for two terms as compensation for his services in the Revolutionary War. At the expiration of these terms he went to Kentucky and entered Government lands in what is now known as Henderson county. He served as Lieutenant Governor of that State for one term and then settled on a tract of land in Henderson county, cultivating the land with slave labor. Mrs. Jordan's father, Fayette Posey, rented the entire plantation and there raised his family of twenty children. She was the third of the twenty and until her death was the oldest.

UNCLE SAM'S RECEIPTS BREAK EVERY RECORD.

Seventy Millions Greater Than In Any Previous Year—Much Over Expenditures.
Washington, July 1.—The official figures issued today conform closely to the unofficial statement sent out Saturday as to the Government receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1937, ended June 30. The total receipts for the year were \$7,000,000,000, which exceeds by over \$700,000,000 the revenues of any other year in the history of the Government. The receipts from taxes aggregated \$3,800,000,000, which is \$300,000,000 in excess of a year ago. The internal revenue receipts amounted to \$2,700,000,000, which is also more than ever before received, except during the Civil and Spanish War periods. These figures not only exceed all previous records, but they show a very large increase over last year. The receipts during the year exceeded the expenditures by \$646,642. The so-called working balance now actually in the Treasury is over \$500,000,000, and in addition there is over \$121,000,000 on deposit in the national depository banks, and at all times subject to call. There is also in the national depository banks nearly \$11,000,000 to the credit of disbursing officers and \$3,723,000 of Government funds in the Philippine treasury, making a total of \$28,543,642. The expenditures for the year were \$6,296,357,858, which is \$82,642,142 in excess of those for the fiscal year 1936. The total receipts for the month of June were \$2,711,465, and the expenditures \$4,816,888.

NINE PERSONS INDICTED IN LAMANA KIDNAPING CASE

But One of Those Held Directly Concerned In New Orleans Lad's Death.
New Orleans, La., July 1.—Nine Italians, two of them women, were indicted for murder today in the Lamana kidnaping case. While it is admitted by the prosecution that certainly not more than one of those indicted had anything to do with the actual strangling of the little Lamana boy, the others are alleged to have known enough about the kidnaping to have aided and abetted the murderer. All will be tried in St. Charles parish, near New Orleans.

German Teachers Meet

Cincinnati, July 1.—The national convention of German teachers of the United States and Canada began at the University of Cincinnati today with the annual reports of officers.
Master Virgil Bellinger is spending the summer in the country at Summit, Ky.

outstanding \$322,000 8 per cent. preferred stock and \$2,000,000 common. It will require \$25,000 to pay the preferred dividend, so that only \$16,224 would be left for the common. This amount is equal to 4-5 of 1 per cent., or 2-5 of 1 per cent. on the share. The company has authorized \$1,000,000 8 per cent. preferred

stock, cumulative after January 1, 1908, and redeemable after 1910 at \$90 per share and convertible into common stock. The par value of both stocks is \$50 per share.

The New Orleans Railway and Light Company reports for the month of May:

	1907.	1906.	In-
Gross earnings ...	\$193,061	\$170,901	\$24,160
Oper. expenses ...	271,935	261,047	10,888
Net earnings ...	\$61,126	\$9,854	\$51,272

Other income	2,862	2,333	
Surplus	\$56,165	\$53,048	\$1,117
From Jan. 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings ..	\$2,573,502	\$2,452,811	\$120,691
Oper. expenses ..	1,292,405	1,379,140	(86,735)

Net earnings	\$1,281,007	\$1,173,862	\$107,145
Fixed charges	817,979	749,231	68,748
Net income	\$463,028	\$424,631	\$38,397
Other income	16,285	12,250	4,035

on the preferred stock and 86-100 of 1 per cent on the common. The five months' surplus is the rate of 5 per cent, on the preferred and 2.8 per cent, on the common, and lacks just \$53,000 of being a full year's dividend.

payment. Last year's dividend on preferred stock was \$1.50 per share, or a dividend of 5 per cent on the preferred stock. The dividend on the common stock was \$1.50 per share, or a dividend of 1½ per cent on the common.

Contrary to what might have been expected under the normal condition of affairs in the bond market, the month of June has offered nothing to change the tone of general sentiment regarding this class of investment securities, says the Wall Street Journal. In anticipation of the large interest and dividend disbursements on July 1, the demand for bonds

during the month should have shown considerable improvement, with a corresponding upward turn in prices, but except for the slightly better inquiry reported during the past two or four days such improvement has not been noted. Although the bankers now expect to see somewhat easier money, these conditions being in the main based in an unsettled state of the result that there has been little buying of strictly investment issues. Analysis of the prices of twenty-five representative bonds as they were quoted on the closing days of the month, were:

The financial problem of to-day is the problem of paying the price of labor. On the solution of that problem depends the continuance of American prosperity.—(Wall Street Journal)

The new \$500,000 plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company at Soudale, Pa., was placed in operation last week. The first pipe was cast with considerable ceremony. The new plant will employ 50 men. It is said to be the largest single mill in the world devoted to the manufacture of iron pipe.

Within a month the Giroux Consolidated, the Ely camp, will begin copper production, says a Boston dispatch. It will have in operation a 500-ton concentrator and a 250-ton smelter. These units will be rapidly increased.

When the shafts are enlarged to admit the hoisting of a much larger tonnage, The Nevada Northern railroad will reach the Groux property in about a month, and this will greatly facilitate operations. President Groux says that with this equipment, together with shipments to other smelters, he can earn \$2,000,000 net for the coming year on fifteen-cent copper. The Groux has a mineralized tract two one-fourth miles long and one and one-fourth miles wide in very center of the Ely camp.

At hand the general business aspect of it. Atchison's fiscal year is now nearly halfway through. The gross earnings promise to be above \$93,000,000, and operating expenses exclusive of taxes and rentals, but fair to about \$2.50 per cent. of gross. The net profits will be sufficient to pay all charges, 5 per cent. of the \$114,100,530 preferred stock outstanding and leave a balance equivalent to between 10 per cent. and 16 per cent. on the common stock.

In the fiscal year just closed the gross receipts of the Rock Island lines will show increase over the previous year of approximately \$17,400,000, bringing the earnings these lines up to about \$112,750,000. The sum of the surpluses of the Rock Island companies from these earnings in which Rock Island preferred has ownership, amounts to about \$9,375,000 after charges of every sort. This equates 18 1/2 per cent. on Rock Island preferred. It is sufficient to allow for 4 per cent. dividends on Rock Island preferred and leave a balance

The Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock and an initial dividend of ¾ per cent. on its common stock, both payable

July 15.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

General London market quiet, but firm.

Weather conditions favorable for further improvement in crops.

Railroads of United States show gain gross of \$238,000,000, or 11.15 per cent. in August.

Net earnings of United States Steel Corporation for current calendar year expected to exceed \$150,000,000.

Money rates expected to ease off later in the week.

National Bank of Commerce shows large decrease in loans and Park Bank heaviest loss in cash in bank statement.

Twelve Industrials advanced Saturday

Twenty active Railroads advanced Saturdays 1.29 per cent.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—There are evidently a good many buying orders under the market. Many investors are only waiting another decline of

which to make purchases. The outside business was better to-day and there was very fair buying for foreign account. The Bank of England acquired altogether \$6,000,000 gold to-day and its present position warrants expectation of a reduction of the discount rate not later than next week. That this is anticipated was indicated by the very much improved demand for American securities on the London curb to-day. It is possible that call money may continue rather stiff for a day or two longer, but considerable easing in the

New York.—The market was inclined to ignore the renewed flurry in money rates, as such had been expected. Opening quotations showed gains running from fractions to 2 per cent. and the upward movement was continued during the greater part of the morning session. Short covering was again a feature and strange as it may seem when call money advanced the highest in the afternoon the stock

market took on fresh activity. The market closed strong as about best prices of the day. —(Miner & Co. to Herman F. Monroe & Co.)

New York.—The Continent bought Americans in London and that center took 15 to 20,000 shares in our market. The Bank of England added substantially to its gold holdings. Call money was higher, but the fact was ignored, as, according to precedent, call rates should rule. The bond market after adjustments are made over the month will hardly be as strong as the stock market.

New York.—The market closed steady. Notwithstanding the high money rates stocks were freely bought by the pools. The prospects are for a higher opening in the morning.

New York.—General strength was shown in the market all through the first hour and advances were made of important amounts.

Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs.....	5 40@ 6 25	possibility of even an average
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs.....	5 40	what conditions from now to

HUNT, BRIDGFORD & CO.
STOCKS BONDS

STOCKS BONDS GRAIN COTTON

MEMBERS

New York Stock Exchange,	Chicago Board of Trade,
New York Cotton Exchange,	Chicago Stock Exchange,
New York Produce Exchange,	St. Louis Merchants' Exchange,
Louisville Stock Exchange,	

Union Commission Co.
A. G. McCampbell, Manager.
STOCKS, COTTON,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS
30 DAYS FREE ON STOCKS. 336 WEST MAIN STREET
Minimum Marginal Stocks, \$1 share. Cotton \$1 bale. Grain 10 bush
OWEN TYLER, President. JOHN J. McHENRY, Vice Pres. C. W. DIERUP, Cash.
J. D. POWERS, Vice Pres.

FOURTH AND MARKET
SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNT.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.
Security—Liberality—Courtesy.

TOBACCO STORAGE

FOURTH AND MARKET
SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNT.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK.
Security—Liberality—Courtesy.

TOBACCO STORAGE

Insurance Warehouse Company

(Incorporated.)
(Capital \$300,000.)

Capacity 10,000 Hogsheds.

Low Insurance—Sampling Facilities—Switch Connections. Correspondence Solicited.
Office Brook and Main Sts., Louisville, Ky.

FINANCIAL.

bar. The close was steady, not unchanged to 2 points lower, the market having lost an early gain during the late trading. Sales were estimated at 500,000 tons. The opening was firm on an advance of 7 to 11 points and 1/2 after the active months showed a net gain of about 11 1/2 points. On the other side of the market, reports of a very high temperature in the Southwest and bullish private speculation reports. A Southern organization had set the average condition of the crop as 72.5 per cent, no competitors being available. Reports with Government figures of 70.5 per cent last month, and a coal grading report of a condition of 69.5 against 65.4 two weeks ago and 65.4 last week. The market was quiet, and showed that eighty members of the exchange expected a showing by the Government Bureau tomorrow of 75.5 per cent, the average with individual figures ranging from 75 to 81 per cent. There was considerable realizing, but the advance under which prices gradually eased off 5 or 6 points from the top with trading very quiet until near the close, when there was increased activity and the market picked up, ending realizing or liquidation by recent buy-

Bonds.

Galveston Elec. Co. 5's
El Paso Elec. Co. 5's
Jacksonville Elec. Co. 5's
L. H. McHenry & Co.

those who seemed unwilling to carry their share of the load. The club was a point or two up from the lowest on the list. The previous cables reported a severe freeze in Liverpool, but the weather in the southwest and detailed reports showed many points in Texas with maximum temperatures in the 70s.

Receipts at the ports today: New Orleans, 1,668 bbls.; Houston, 1,588; Galveston, 1,183 last year; for the week 20,000 bbls. against 25,000 last year. The Gulf of Mexico, 1,014 last year. Receipts at New Orleans 100 bbls. against 230 last year. Houston 77 last year. Receipts at Galveston 124 last year.

Spot coffee prices quiet; middling upland 18.50; go milled 13.50. Canned steady, same prices.

Future coffee firm and closed steady. Prices unchanged, as follows:

Illinois Life Bldg.

J.M. SHARP & CO.

Sticks, Bods and Traction Securities.

406 West Main

Telephone 1612. Both Phones.

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
August	12.10	12.10	11.95	11.97
September	12.10	12.10	11.95	11.97
October	11.81	11.80	11.72	11.75
November	11.85	11.89	11.73	11.75
December	11.85	11.90	11.85	11.85
January	12.00	12.08	11.97	11.91
February	12.00	12.08	11.97	11.91
March	12.07	12.08	11.97	11.91

Cries: July 1—Spot cotton closed firm and unchanged. Sales 1,400 bales on the spot.
 August 1—Low ordinary 75c, good ordinary 104-105c.
 100-105c. Fintins 75c, middling 104-105c.
 good middling 103-104c, nominal; middling fair 102-103c, nominal; middling poor 101-102c, nominal; low 100-101c, nominal.
 108 bales; spot 50-52c.

continued hot and dry

weather in Texas fuel prices opened steadily, with a slight rise in the morning. The market was quiet until noon, when the usual hesitancy which precedes the publication of the weekly report was observed. The report provided, with the result that a certain amount of business was done, but the market was again quiet as the day wore on and prices eased off somewhat. The closing prices for the first six months range from 95 1/2 points below the January price to 10 1/2 points below the following.

MONTH	Opening	High	Low	Close
January	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
February	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
March	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
April	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
May	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
June	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
July	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
August	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
September	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
October	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
November	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
December	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

The market was quiet until noon, when the usual hesitancy which precedes the publication of the weekly report was observed. The report provided, with the result that a certain amount of business was done, but the market was again quiet as the day wore on and prices eased off somewhat. The closing prices for the first six months range from 95 1/2 points below the January price to 10 1/2 points below the following.

[illegible]

COTTON COMMENT.

New York.—The Government report is due to-morrow afternoon and the trade seems to expect it will show cotton steady. The market would show about 5½ per cent. gain for the month, which is very good. There are no soft spots; and we believe this country will prove profitable to all who buy here.

Miss Gile's' report estimates condition at 69.9 against 68.7 June 16 and 68.4 last month. Mr. Gile says he was firm with the growers and traders expecting active consumption during the season. S. Bahe & Co. to Washington Flaxner & Co.

We can at this time only advise evening up before the bureau—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Richmond).

The Government in our opinion will make the average condition 74 per cent. against 70.5 of last year. While this denotes a substantial improvement, it will really be quite small. It may mean a fall price of \$100.00.

Boston, July 1.—Cotton steady; middling 12½c; net receipts 115 bales; gross receipts 167.

St. Louis, July 1.—Cotton steady; middling 12½c; net receipts 600; gross receipt 300.

Keller Blue, Louisville, Ky.,
4 Exchange Place, New York

S.C.Henning&Co

**STOCKS, BONDS,
GRAIN, PROVISIONS**

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
CHAGO BOARD OF TR.
LOUISVILLE STOCK EXCHANGE
225 Fifth Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Washington Flexner &
Bond and Stock Broker
Members Louisville Stock Exchange
Private Wires to All Markets.
450 W MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE,

Including 10,000 carry-over from the third

[illegible][illegible]

